REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested in light of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-15 have been canceled in favor of new claims 16-34. Support for the subject matter of the new claims is provided in the original claims, Figs. 3 and 9, and the specification on page 10, line 1, through page 11, line 6, page 11, line 25, through page 12, line 11, page 14, line 18, through page 15, line 3, page 15, lines 11-19, page 16, line 24, through page 17, line 21, page 18, lines 21-24, and page 20, line 28, through page 21, line 7. The new claims were not presented earlier due to the unforeseeability of the rejections being made final.

Claims 1 and 2 were rejected, under 35 USC §102(e), as being anticipated by Peterson et al. (US 6,728,546). Claims 3-6 and 14 were rejected, under 35 USC §103(a), as being unpatentable over Peterson in view of Silverbrook et al. (US 6,741,871). Claims 7 and 15 were rejected, under 35 USC §103(a), as being unpatentable over Peterson in view of Silverbrook and further in view of Yoshida et al. (US 5,021,890). To the extent these rejections may be deemed applicable to new claims 16-34, the Applicants respectfully traverse.

New claim 16 recites:

A cordless telephone system comprising:

- a base unit which accepts information services for stationary telephone sets and which transmits and receives various signals via a network; and
- a wireless handset for wireless communication with an external telephone through the intermediary of said base unit, said handset including a display therein, wherein said handset:

transmits an instruction signal through the intermediary of said base unit to an external information service via the network,

receives information corresponding to the instruction signal from the external information service through the intermediary of said base unit, and displays the information on said display.

The applied references fail to teach or suggest the combined features recited in claim 16 whereby a wireless handset: (1) transmits an instruction signal, through the intermediary of a base unit, to an external information service via a network interconnecting the base unit and the information service, (2) receives information corresponding to the instruction signal from the external information service through the intermediary of the base unit, and (3) displays the information on a display of the handset.

The Final Rejection proposes that Peterson discloses a wireless handset that displays images received from an information service via an intermediary base unit that is connected to the information service through a telephone line (Final Rejection section 1). This disclosure is proposed to be provided by Peterson in column 22, lines 40-50 (see page 3, lines

10-12). By contrast to the proposed disclosure, however, Peterson discloses the following in the cited portion.

Different speaker volumes may be maintained for different users of a handset 110, even during a single telephone communication because of the periodic processing of a speech signal by a speaker recognition unit 120, irrespective of the number of users (Peterson col. 22, lines 40-45). As described below, an operation control unit 128 may also display a variety of other user-specific information through an LCD display 116 during a telephone communication (col. 22, lines 45-48). Thus, the information displayed through LCD display 116 will change as the user of handset 110 changes during a telephone conversation (col. 22, lines 48-50).

As may be determined by examination of the above-cited portion of Peterson's disclosure, Peterson does not disclose the claimed feature of displaying images received from an information service via an intermediary base unit that is connected to the information service through a network. Instead, Peterson discloses displaying user-specific information on the wireless handset's display. And this user-specific information is provided neither by an information service interconnected with a base unit, via a network, nor by an intermediary base unit, as recited in claim 16. Instead, Peterson discloses that the user-

specific information is entered into the wireless handset by a user and stored therein.

More specifically, Peterson discloses a cordless telephone handset that identifies the user operating the handset and automatically configures itself to implement one or more preferences specified by that user (col. 3, lines 24-27). cordless telephone handset unit includes a speaker recognition unit to ascertain an identity of the handset operator (col. 3, lines 27-29). A programming unit is provided to allow a user to input one or more user-specific preferences (col. 3, lines 29-The speaker recognition unit identifies the user and sends a corresponding signal to the programming unit, which, in turn, sends another signal to an operation control unit (col. 3, lines 31-34). The operation control unit, in response, configures the handset unit to implement one or more of the user-specific preferences (col. 3, lines 34-36). A display, such as an LCD display, may be provided to facilitate programming and display of user-specific preferences (col. 3, lines 36-38).

Accordingly, Peterson does not teach or disclose the combined features recited in claim 16 whereby a wireless handset:

(1) transmits an instruction signal, through the intermediary of a base unit, to an external information service via a network interconnecting the base unit and the information service, (2)

receives information corresponding to the instruction signal from the external information service through the intermediary of the base unit, and (3) displays the information on a display of the handset. Rather, Peterson discloses a wireless handset that displays user-specific information that a user programs into a memory unit of the handset.

Silverbrook and Yoshida do not supplement Peterson's disclosure with regard to the above-described features distinguishing claim 16 from Peterson. Yoshida is cited in the Final Rejection only for providing the teaching of using a facsimile capability as a printing means (Final Rejection section 3). Silverbrook is cited in the Final Rejection for teaching a cordless telephone system whose base unit has a printing means for printing information received from an information service by a wireless handset (Final Rejection section 2). The Final Rejection cites the abstract, column 2, lines 50-53 and 62-67, column 4, lines 65-67, and column 7, lines 1-8, of Silverbrook's disclosure for providing these teachings. Silverbrook discloses the following subject matter in the cited portions.

A mobile telephone may act as a base station for a machine readable code sensor pen to enable connection of the pen with a computer system (Silverbrook abstract). The mobile telephone may include a printer whereby information may be printed on demand

(col. 2, lines 51-52). The printer may be an ordinary printer or a netpage enable printer (col. 2, line 52-53). Where the telephone incorporates a netpage sensor and/or a netpage printer it may still act as a base station/relay station for other netpage sensor pens (col. 2, lines 62-64). Preferably, the telephone will only act as a base station/relay station for netpage pens registered to the telephone's user and will not interact with other users' netpage pens (col. 2, lines 65-67). A print-out onto a card can be processed signal information downloaded via the mobile phone such as e-mail or other facilities (col. 4, lines 65-67). Information, such as pen force, is transmitted by the pen to the telephone via a wireless link (col. 7, lines 1-2). This information is buffered by the telephone in on-board memory until the user instructs the telephone to send the information (col. 7, lines 2-4). This may be by using the control panel's push buttons or by clicking on an area of the netpage signifying "send now" (col. 7, lines 4-7). Sending may also be initiated using controls on the pen (col. 7, lines 7-8).

An examination of Silverbrook's above-cited disclosure, reveals that Silverbrook does not teach the above-described features distinguishing claim 16 from Peterson. Although Silverbrook's wireless pen may transmit an instruction signal to

a base unit (i.e., Silverbrook's telephone), Silverbrook's wireless pen does not receive information, corresponding to the instruction signal, from an external information service through the intermediary mobile phone. Instead, only Silverbrook's mobile phone base unit receives the information for print-out onto a card (col. 4, lines 65-67). Since Silverbrook's wireless pen does not receive the information corresponding to the instruction signal, it necessarily follows that the wireless pen cannot display the information.

In accordance with the discussion provided above, the Applicants submit that the applied references do not teach or suggest the subject matter of claim 16 of a wireless handset that: (1) transmits an instruction signal, through the intermediary of a base unit, to an external information service via a network interconnecting the base unit and the information service, (2) receives information corresponding to the instruction signal from the external information service through the intermediary of the base unit, and (3) displays the information on a display of the handset. Independent claims 17, 22, and 23 similarly recite the above-described features distinguishing apparatus claim 16 from the applied references, although claims 22 and 23 do so with respect to methods. For similar reasons that these features patentably distinguish claim

16 from the applied references, so too do they distinguish claims 17, 22, and 23. Therefore, allowance of claims 16, 17, 22, and 23 and all claims dependent therefrom is warranted.

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

If any issues remain which may best be resolved through a telephone communication, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: May 23, 2005

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